

Watch This Space Each Saturday For  
Up-to-the-Minute Farm News and  
Market Activities.

## Emmanuel Missionary College Farm Pays Big Dividends in Money and Educational Advantage To Youths

Last Year \$100 per Acre Was  
Realized on the 440-Acre  
Tract of Land.

When a man can make every acre of his farm pay \$100 cash money in a year he need never hesitate to add to it. This is a genuine up-to-the-minute scientific fact.

This is the record accomplished last year at the Emmanuel Missionary College, of Berrien Springs, Mich., under management of Sydney E. Smith.

Who in addition to the college, the entire 440-acre of the college farm also conducts classes in farm management and other agricultural subjects.

**One Optimist.**

It is indeed refreshing in these days of agricultural depression and strife to meet the optimistic type of farmer who holds that there is still plenty of money to be made if common sense methods are applied and scientific revelations are followed.

Just such a character is Farmer Smith of Berrien Springs. There is nothing up-stage about him. A ranch telephone on the part of office assistants, Mr. Smith was located at one of the cattle barns. From his kakhi shirt, straw hat and blue overalls, he might easily have been mistaken for any one of the "hired hands," but only a few words convinced one that he is a gentleman of culture, refinement and knowledge.

Would he show us about the farm? He would be only too glad to do so, and he spent a rather long time in explaining the different departments, and outlining the plans he had in mind for the future.

**Strong For Poultry.**

Starting with the poultry department, the entire farm was inspected. Emmanuel Missionary College has recently gone in strong for chickens. The single comb white leghorn variety was chosen as the most profitable egg producers and at the present time about 2,000 of this type of bird has run away in a 20-acre orchard.

Starting with 300 hens a phenomenal record was made in egg production with these fowls. In six months they had netted the college \$787.03, or about \$250 per hen.

**Believes in Pure Breed.**

Mr. Smith is a firm believer in pure bred stuff. This is reflected in the poultry and other livestock about the farm. Some extra fine cockerels have been purchased to mix with the pure strain of Leghorns and some very high producing birds are expected next year.

**Ideal Pasture.**

In the dairy department it is where the proper breeding of contented cows, together with feeding a balanced ration, was observed. No cow, no matter how temperamental, may be so wild as to be a perfect pasture than that provided for the large herd of Holsteins at Emmanuel Missionary College. Throughout the day they are allowed to graze in a large bottom land tract knee deep in rich pasture grass, alongside of which the St. Joseph river flows deep and clear. Ample shade is to be had every few rods from extremely high, old maple trees. Together with this pasturage they are given a daily ration consisting of wheat, oats, oil meal and bran.

**Doubled in Production.**

There is little wonder this herd has "come up" in its milk from slightly over 3,000 gallons yearly to 11,000 gallons yearly.

Some of them are producing as high as 95 pounds of milk daily demonstrating that it pays to feed well to feed a balance ration.

So, throughout the other departments, only scientific and up-to-date methods are used, each department thereby making a profit.

**Poor Boys School.**

Emmanuel Missionary college is often called the poor boys—or girls—college. It is a co-educational institution. Tuition is extremely low, and ample opportunity is afforded youths of both sexes to obtain employment during their attendance at school. Fifty boys worked their way through the institution during the past year.

When asked regarding the religious restrictions of attending students, Mr. Smith stated that there were none so far as sectarian principles were concerned.

"We have students of all faiths," he said. Those who feel they are desecrating what is supposed to be the Sabbath by working on that day may be excused from duty. However, we believe what is commonly called Saturday is our Sabbath and observe it here as such.

When asked to explain briefly wherein the faith of the Adventists differed from other religious beliefs, Mr. Smith said:

"We believe in the second coming of Christ on earth as taught in the book of Genesis. We firmly believe in the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' and we believe that applies to animal life as well as to human beings.

"For that reason, we eat no meat, neither fish nor fowl for to do so would necessarily mean the taking of life.

"We also do not believe in partaking of narcotics such as tea, coffee, tobacco, and tobacco. Otherwise our faith is only slightly different from many others that teach a high moral standard.

"What's your idea regarding the future of agriculture?" Mr. Smith was asked. In reply he gave as his belief that the scientific farmer of the future would be the successful man of the future.

"Today, however, in many instances we are confronted with the science without the art of farming. I have known of agricultural school graduates who could not milk a cow. Here the students must learn the practical as well as

## SOME HINTS ON THE GROWTH OF ALFALFA

Drainage and Acidity of the  
Soil Are Main Things to  
Be Considered.

Because alfalfa is not a native plant of Indiana, some farmers have the idea that it can not be grown. Other farmers, who have tried to grow it as they do other crops in Indiana, have had failures and in their disappointment say it can not be an Indiana crop.

"However," says W. A. Osterlander of the soils and crops staff, "alfalfa can be made a successful and profitable crop in the state. Alfalfa demands conditions different from corn or wheat, and if these conditions are met, it can be grown as easily as clover or other crops. Alfalfa is well worth the effort of making the soil conditions right for it because of its being a constant source of legume feed, year after year, regardless of the weather, producing three tons of the best hay that can be grown and also furnishing excellent hog pasture. When the soil is in condition to produce alfalfa, it is also in condition to produce other crops most profitable."

In making conditions right for alfalfa, drainage should come first. The soil should not be acid. If it is, lime must be liberally applied. A light top dressing of manure always helps to establish the small, delicate alfalfa plants in their first year's growth. After the second year, rough handling does not materially damage alfalfa. A hardy type of alfalfa must be used, one that will grow vigorously under adverse conditions. Grimm, has demonstrated its true value in the state by producing large tonnages of hay where common hay was killed or would not stand the adverse conditions that are naturally found.

The fifth point that many men want to know about is the time of seeding. It has been found in Marshall county that growers seeding in April, June and August succeed. In some years all have equal success. It depends more upon how well the man who is planting the field understands his conditions and alfalfa. The early seeding is good when hardy seed is used, when the ground is in good condition. This means getting it nearly ready the year previous. June is an excellent time to seed, particularly in the northern half of the state where the ground is not so dry. A nurse crop and will cultivate the ground thoroughly to kill most of the weeds. August is the third time of seeding, and if seed is sown before the fall rains, it will generally produce a good stand. If stable manure is to be plowed up, plenty of work must be done to establish a very good seed bed so that the plants will have every advantage to get a six-inch growth before frost. One of the safest times to seed alfalfa is when the best time to sow alfalfa is to keep in close touch with the progress and experience in your county, and then "go and do likewise."

Grimm seed is given good stands sown at the rate of 8 or 9 pounds per acre—fully as good as when common is sown at the rate of 15 pounds alongside of it. This, then, does not make the cost of seeding the higher priced Grimm any more per acre, leaving the advantage entirely with Grimm as the more hardy finer hay, and holding a successful stand longer.

"Because Indiana live stock feeders wish a constant supply of legume feed, alfalfa is being given serious consideration by more men of the state at the present time than it has in the past," said Mr. Osterlander. "It is not easy to get if you have adverse soil conditions to correct. It is always as easy to get a receding of a field on which there has been a good stand of alfalfa as it is to get a good stand of clover or any other grass. Weather conditions many times are adverse. Lack of rain at crucial times, a hard frost to crust the ground, or both, would be disastrous. Give alfalfa the things it needs and it will reward your efforts."

**WHY EGGS DON'T HATCH**

The fertility so desirable in eggs for hatching at this season is not hard to obtain if some simple requirements are observed. First, the fowls in the breeding pens should be absolutely sound and healthy—and should not be overfed of too fat.

It is easy to fatten fowls of the large heavy varieties, such as Brahmas, Orpingtons, Langshans, etc. In the other hand, Anconas, Leghorns and the other smaller varieties cannot be easily overfed and are forced to infertility. The latter are more active and restless and never seem to be content unless in a "chase of some kind." It is therefore more necessary that the order of large, heavy fowls make them work for what they get in their.

**AND SHE WAS—**

She strolled in the twilight together.  
The heavens were blossomed with stars.  
She paused for a moment in silence  
As he lowered for her the bars.

She cast her soft eyes upon him.  
But he spoke no loving word—  
For he was a rustic lad  
And she was a Jersey cow.

—Western Farmer

the scientific side of various branches of farming."

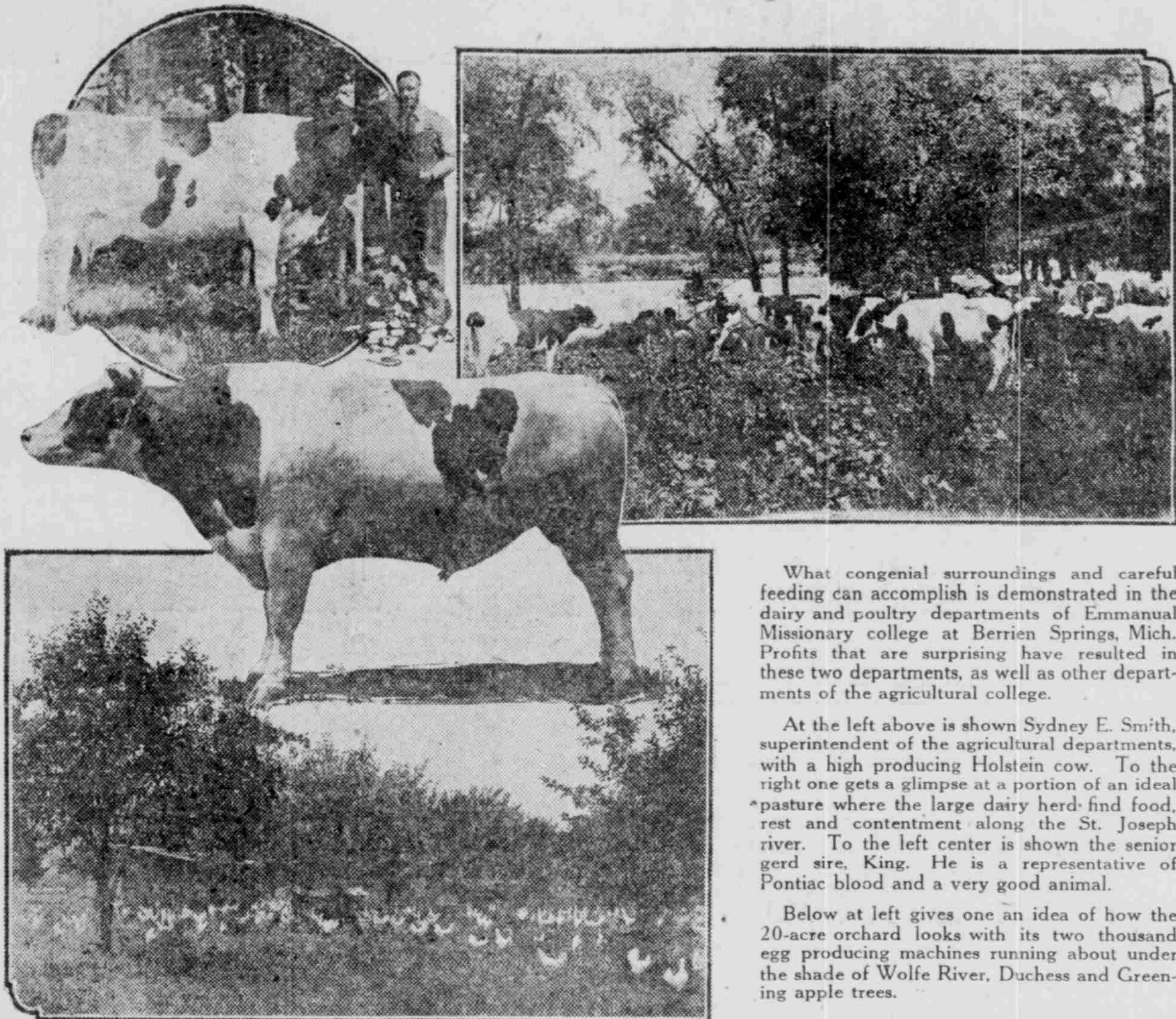
All of which is very true. As the old farmers say: "Book learning is all right, but give me the man that can do things."

At Emmanuel Missionary college students are taught both the practical and scientific in liberal doses, and as a result trained farmers are being graduated from that institution every year.

# ACTIVITIES AMONG THE FARMERS

Edited by Walter J. Vincent

## Cows and Chickens Return Big Profits at Emmanuel Missionary College



What congenial surroundings and careful feeding can accomplish is demonstrated in the dairy and poultry departments of Emmanuel Missionary college at Berrien Springs, Mich. Profits that are surprising have resulted in these two departments, as well as other departments of the agricultural college.

At the left above is shown Sydney E. Smith, superintendent of the agricultural departments, with a high producing Holstein cow. To the right one gets a glimpse at a portion of an ideal pasture where the large dairy herd find food, rest and contentment along the St. Joseph river. To the left center is shown the senior herd sire, King. He is a representative of Pontiac blood and a very good animal.

Below at left gives one an idea of how the 20-acre orchard looks with its two thousand egg producing machines running about under the shade of Wolfe River, Duchess and Greening apple trees.

## TENANT FARMING IS GREATLY INCREASED

No Early Solution for Farm  
Tenancy Problems, Econ-  
omists Declare.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Tenant farming in the United States is growing faster than census figures on the number of farms would indicate, according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that the increase in acres rented since 1910, has been 20 percent, as compared with an increase of 14 percent for the preceding decade, and that the increase in value of land rented has been 111 percent, as against 125, while the increase in the number of farms rented has been but 4 percent, as against 16 for the 10 years 1910 and 1920.

In the light of this analysis department economists fail to see any prospect of early solution of the farm tenancy problem in the more that the rate of increase in number of farms rented is falling off. "The tenure of American farm real estate cannot correctly be stated merely in terms of number of farms," said Dr. C. Stewart, economist in land economics, in discussing these figures. "In most sections farms operated by tenants differ in size and value from those operated by owners. Moreover there are large areas of rented land farmed by so-called, 'part-owners'—men who own farms and rent additional land. This land is not accounted for in figures for tenant farms. In 1920 this part-owner tenancy involved 93,000,000 acres, which added to the 245,000,000 acres reported in tenant farms swells the total of rented land to 338,000,000 acres in 1920.

"On this basis renters operated 37 percent of the farm lands of the United States in 1920, representing 42 percent of the improved farm acreage and 44 percent of the total valuation of the land, both improved and unimproved. What this means can best be realized when it is pointed out that the total value of the land owned by the combined area of Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida that the rented improved land alone equals six times the area of Illinois and the unimproved land rented equals more than the entire area of France."

"In point of acreage of all land leased, both Delaware and Illinois have long since passed the half-way mark and in improved land rented the half-way mark has now been passed by Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas and Washington. In value of farm real estate rented, Illinois, Oklahoma, Mississippi and South Dakota show percentages above 50. The highest percentage of tenancy shown by any state, on the basis of improved acreage, is 59.8 for Georgia, while the highest on the basis of valuation is 60.3 for Illinois. The vastness of the area of farm lands under lease, and the seriousness of the problem of farm tenancy are emphasized when it is pointed out that if all the half billion dollars made available to borrowers through the Federal Farm Loan system during the past 5 years had been used to finance tenants in buying farms (instead of the 5 percent actually used), it would have covered with first mortgages less than 5 percent of the \$28,000,000 worth of land now operated by tenants.

Money to loan on new South Bend homes. First mortgage. Inquire Conservative Life Insurance Co., Home office, South Bend.

## Warning

Farmers who live along the right of way of the Northern Indiana Railroad are warned against allowing their cattle to graze along the tracks. The railway company in an effort to quickly rid their right of way of weeds have adopted the use of a powerful poison, which is said to be sure death to any animal that eats the weeds upon which it has been sprinkled.

## SCOTCH THISTLE NOW CROWING IN INDIANA

Another European Weed That  
Farmers Will Have to  
Contend With.

Indiana is entertaining a new plant immigrant within its borders according to A. A. Hansen, associate botanist of the agricultural extension department of Purdue university. It is the Scotch thistle, interesting alike because it is generally regarded as a pest of the Scotch and because it may become a troublesome weed unless active eradication measures are taken. The Scotch thistle, as one might expect, hails from Europe although it is also native in Asia. So far the plant has been found in two counties only, Union and Wayne, and measures are being planned to destroy it before the thistle makes much headway. If given an opportunity the Scotch thistle will probably spread rapidly since the seeds are equipped with tiny parachutes that enable them to be carried long distances by the wind. The plant grows in a similar manner to the bull thistle, and like the bull thistle can be destroyed by cutting below the surface of the ground before seeds ripen. The roots will not sprout if the plant is cut below the crown.

The Scotch thistle can be recognized by the large purple flower, the sharp spines and the peculiar habit of the leaves which grow along the main stem for several inches before growing out along the midrib as ordinary leaves do. The entire plant is covered with white wool. In some eastern states the Scotch thistle is a very troublesome weed, but it is hoped that the precautionary steps now being taken by the farmers and the Purdue men will prevent any further trouble with this new weed in Indiana.

## TWO EXTRA RED LETTER DAYS IN MARSHALL CO.

Most calendars show but four red letter days in August this year, but most of the farm folks in Marshall county seem to be marking up two extra which they are taking up for part holidays and for the good of their profession. First is the 15th which they are marking up, the soy bean tour, and the next is the 18th, when the secretary of the national organization is to make a speech to the farmers and their business friends at the Centennial park at Plymouth. It is no guess that the calendar men will have to lengthen the month of August somewhat to take care of all the family reunion farmers' picnics, chautauques, and other attractions which come along to take people out of the fields and away from the shops for recreation and self improvement. All these things are well worth while and it is not time wasted since they work for the betterment of the community and the profession in which they work.

For reliable dentistry consult Drs. Carson & Oren, 125 W. Washington, N. Y. Main 549. —Adv 208 if

## ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED FOR THE P E A T CONVENTION

Society Will Meet Here Aug.  
29 to 31, Inclusive—to  
Look Over Fields.

The annual convention of the American Peat society will be held in South Bend on August 29, 30 and 31. The local arrangements for this program are in the hands of a committee composed of W. C. Steenberg, W. C. Hare, Fred Woodward, Henry Goppert and Jerry Woodward, together with Frank J. Green, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and E. C. Bird, county agricultural agent. At a meeting of this local committee held Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce arrangements were made for tours, luncheons and entertainment of guests while in the city.

This organization is interested particularly in peat and muck soils from the standpoint of farming and the manufacture of by-products. There are many commercial uses for peat. In the countries of northern Europe it is used extensively for fuel and as a basis for manufacturing industries. Gas, charcoal, coke and many valuable by-products are produced from it. Peat moss, marsh grass and fibrous peat are employed in the manufacture of surgical dressings, of rugs, of packing material, of artificial wood, of paper and of substitutes for cotton and woolen cloth. In the United States, peat is utilized generally as an ingredient for fertilizers and stock food, and as a soil.

Because of the large muck and peat areas in the vicinity of South Bend—particularly Kankakee basin—South Bend was selected as a meeting place for this society. "Practically every phase of muck and peat soil will be discussed by highest authorities on each subject. Among other subjects discussed, the following will be contained on the program:

Reclamation and drainage of muck lands—F. J. Alway of Minnesota.

The use of muck deposit for production of vegetable crops—W. R. Beattie, dept. agric.

Use of muck—soils—for general farming crops—S. M. Connors, Purdue Agric. Ext. station.

Mint production on muck soils—G. A. Russell, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Trip to the government experiment plots on the Steenberg farm.

Possibilities of peat fuel in the Great Lakes States—Prof. Peter Christiansen, Univ. of Minn.

Other random authorities will be presented and general discussion will follow each paper.

The members of the American Peat society are open to the public and a particularly urgent invitation comes from C. C. Osborn, sec. of Ponce City, Okla., inviting farmers, mint growers, county agricultural agents and anyone interested in either the agricultural or industrial phase of peat and muck to be present at any and all sessions.

The programs are being forwarded and will be ready for distribution in the near future, being obtainable either at the office of the County Agricultural Agent or at the Chamber of Commerce, South Bend.

**FREE RANGE OF IMPORTANCE.**

Healthy chicks are very active, chicks are confined to a brooder house continuously are not apt to have sufficient exercise, which frequently gives rise to toe picking, feather pulling and other broader evils. Free range gives them something to do and keeps them healthy.

## Marshall County Farmers to Picnic

The farm Marshall county bureau picnic has been set by the committee to be held Aug. 18, at Centennial park, Plymouth. The committee has already made arrangements for the picnic for this date, and from what they say they are going to do, the picnic should be a very successful one. The picnic will be held from the middle of the forenoon to late in the evening. The information yet concerning the picnic, but it promises one with a great deal of interest in the subject, and has already dated up with J. V. Coverdale, secretary of the American farm bureau for the occasion. Mr. Coverdale holds probably the most important position in farmers' organization affairs, since much of the executive work and most of the detail work is thrown on the shoulders of the national secretary, and both business men and farmers can profit by hearing the man of this caliber. The committee says that their program is open to the world, and they invite the business men of the various towns to close for the afternoon of the 18th and enjoy the day with their farmer friends.

## TEST ONE THOUSAND HEAD IN PENN TWP.

Over Six Thousand Tested in  
the County, with About  
Six Per Cent Reactors.

More than 1,000 head of dairy cattle have been tested in Penn township by the end of the current week, with a number of herds to be completed during next week. This brings the total of cattle tested in St. Joseph county, since March 5 of this year, up to over 6,000 head. Total average of reactors run around 6 percent, and it has been found that a larger percentage of reactors are taken from the herds in the vicinity of South Bend and Mishawaka, than from the townships further removed.

J. J. Becker, president of the Penn township farm bureau, has been in charge of this work for Penn township, and has arranged all the routes and details for the last three weeks. Leo Gansbach has assisted Dr. Howard and driven him over the township.

On Wednesday evening two carloads of reactors were shipped to Chicago for slaughter, and several of the owners and other farmers from Penn township are going to Chicago to see the postmortem.

County Agent, E. S. Bird, conducted a party which left on the New York Central at 6:15 A. M. and returned the same day. Visitors interested in their cattle went on to the floor and saw the animals slaughtered and disposed of.

Dr. G. R. Brunson of Indianapolis, a federal veterinarian arrived in South Bend Thursday to do some re-test work. This work is in connection with work which has previously been done in this county.

Dr. Brunson is doing the nature of work Dr. Brunson is doing.

## Grains in Indiana Show Slight Production Decrease, According To Recent State Crop Report

Lack of Grain Cuts Down Estimated Yield to 85 Per Cent of Normal.

Wheat, oats, rye and barley all show a slight decrease in the estimated production of these grains compared with last month's figures, but corn, the largest condition of approximately three and one-half million bushels according to the monthly report issued today by George C. Bryant, statistician for the cooperative crop reporting service for Indiana. The acreage of tame hay is six percent larger than last year and there were \$34,000 tons more harvested. The report follows:

The condition of corn throughout the state on Aug. 1 shows an average of 85 per cent of normal, on which a total production of 174,285,000 bushels is indicated compared with 169,845,000 bushels harvested last year. This is an increase of approximately three and one-half million bushels over the July report and is due principally to favorable weather conditions in the southern part of the state. In the northern and central parts some firing is reported on sandy soils and rain is badly needed in most of the principal corn growing sections. Chinch bugs and hail have done damage in a few localities.

Winter wheat for the state shows an average yield of 14.5 bushels per acre on threshings reported to date which is considerably below earlier estimates; the total production on this basis amounting to 38,275,000 bushels. Premature ripening, red rust and chinch bugs were the principal factors in cutting the yield this year. Last year the final output of the crop amounted to 24,144,000 bushels. The quality this year is somewhat better than last and in most places will average No. 2.

The condition of spring wheat in the state dropped from 75 to 65 per cent of normal during the month. The total production on this basis amounted to 42,900 bushels compared with 63,000 bushels shown for July and 45,000 bushels harvested last year.

The oats crop in Indiana made a further decline of two points during the month, the condition being 50 per cent of normal Aug. 1, on which a total production of 23,277,000 bushels is forecast compared with 31,027,000 bushels shown for July and 45,072,000 bushels harvested last year.

The condition of barley in Indiana Aug. 1, was 55 per cent of normal and indicates a total production of 941,000 bushels, compared with 988,000 bushels shown for July and 1,285,000 bushels harvested last year.

The average yield of rye in Indiana this year is estimated at 12 bushels per acre, from which a total production of 3,780,000 bushels is forecast. Premature ripening was the principal factor in reducing the yield this year. Last month's forecast was 4,419,000 bushels and last year's harvest amounted to 3,978,000 bushels. The quality is only fair.

The acreage of buckwheat in Indiana is approximately the same as last year and amounts to 6,000 acres. The condition Aug. 1, was 53 per cent of normal and indicates a total production of 105,000 bushels compared with 114,000 bushels harvested last year.

The condition of white potatoes in Indiana dropped four points during the month, being 73 per cent of normal on Aug. 1, from which a total production of 5,674,000 bushels is forecast, compared with 5,570,000 bushels harvested last year.

The condition of sweet potatoes in Indiana dropped four points during the month, being 83 per cent of normal on Aug. 1, from which a total production of 331,000 bushels is forecast, compared with 336,000 bushels harvested last year.

The tobacco condition in Indiana increased six points during the month, being 82 per cent of normal on Aug. 1, from which a total production of 10,679,000 pounds is forecast, compared with 14,911,000 pounds shown for July and 12,270,000 pounds harvested last year.

The tame hay acreage in Indiana is six per cent greater than last year, while the total acreage remains about the same. Land devoted to tame hay production this year amounts to 2,384,000 acres and that devoted to wild hay is approximately 21,000 acres. The condition Aug. 1, was 92 per cent of normal and indicates a total production of 2,285,000 tons, compared with 2,451,000 tons last year.

The condition of pasture in Indiana was 81 per cent of normal on Aug. 1. For tree fruits the condition showed a condition of 89 per cent, peaches 85 per cent, apples 83 per cent, grapes 51 per cent, watermelons 83 per cent, cantaloupes 86 per cent, broom corn 86 per cent, sorghum cane 85 per cent and sugar beets 87 per cent.

**ALL THE TRIMMINGS**

An old farmer who, by hard work and parsimonious habits, had gathered a little fortune, decided that the time had at length arrived when he was justified in ordering a family carriage. He went to a carriage builder's and described in detail the kind of vehicle he wished to buy.

"Now I suppose you want rubber tires?" said the carriage builder.

"No, sir," replied the old farmer. "I want the best kind of wheels, the kind that will last the longest. When they're running they want to know 'em"—Elmhurst Weekly Scotsman.

## PURDUE LAMBS ARE SHOWING A PROFIT

Clover Hay Shows Superiority  
Over Non-Leguminous  
Plants as Feed.

A load of lambs fed at the Purdue university agricultural experiment station and recently sold returned the largest profit ever received from any load of stock fed at that institution. The net profit for the load was \$1208. This contrasts with the returns from a load of lambs fed last year when the largest losses ever sustained from feeding a load of stock at that institution occurred.

The lambs were fed to test the value of clover hay as compared with other non-leguminous roughage for lambs. If leguminous roughage is not available, a liberal allowance of nitrogenous concentrates like cottonseed meal or linseed oilmeal is a great benefit to the ration.

Limiting the amount of corn fed was not as profitable as allowing as much grain as the lambs would eat. The lambs on full feed gained more rapidly and more economically than those receiving a half feed of corn or those fed corn during the latter part of the feeding period only. The most profitable ration of the test consisted of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn silage. Lambs fed this ration returned a profit of \$8.03 per head.

"The high profits of this year compared to the extremely heavy losses of last year can not fail to impress the livestock man with the necessity of following consistently from year to year as well considered plan of livestock production," said F. G. King, of the animal husbandry staff. "The man who tries to be in when everything looks good and out when conditions appear less favorable is too often out at the wrong time. The man who follows a definite program encounters losses during years of general losses but the profits during prosperous years more than compensate for the losses of bad years."

**TRAGEDY RECIPE**

Take one reckless, natural born lion.  
Two or three big drinks of bad liquor.

A fast, high-powered motor car.  
Soak the fool in the liquor, place in the car and let him go. After due time, remove from wreckage, place in black satin lined box and garnish with flowers.—From the Walton (Ga.) News.

## Don't Gripe In The Dark

Turn the lights on bright. That which can not bear the brilliant rays of public examination is not worth having. Investigate the claims of Holmes Dental Service. We want you to do this. Ask any of our many patients about our work.

Dr. Holmes guarantees you a saving of 50 per cent on your dentistry. This is well worth the time it takes for any person to investigate.

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